ne setien was taken on them up to the recess at 4

At 6 o'clock the debate was resumed.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) made a powerful appeal for he Western interests.

The question being on Mr. Chandler's proposition to

The question being on Mr. Chandler's proposition to provide \$54,000 for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, it was lost by a tie vote of 20 to 20; whereup in Mr. PUGH (Ohio) moved an amendment, which was virtually to engraft the whole River and Harbor bill as an auditional section to this bill, and asking appropriations for the harbors of Chicago, Milwankee, Shaboygan, St. Joseph, Murro, St. Clair Flats, Claveland, Huron, Grand River, Ashtabula, Lunenburg, Buffalo, Genessee, Sodus Bay, Oswego, Burlington, and a few others, amounting to over \$450,000; also, \$110,000 for a Red River raft.

a Red River raff.
Mr. JONES (fows) moved an additional \$50,000 for

Mr. JONES (fows) moved an additional \$50,000 for the Des Meine and Reck River Rapids, which was lost by 20 against 17.

M. Pogt's amendment was then voted on and rejected by 26 against 23.

Mr. PUGH next neved to strike out all the appropriations for life-boats and life-raving stations on the Aliattic coast, with the view, he said, of ascertaining whether the North-Western States are to have justice, or whether they were more conquered provinces.

provinces.

Mr. SEWARD said he could not support any such proposal, and the Senate voted it down by 31 means: 17.

such proposal, and the Senate voted it down by 31 mgainst 17.

Mr. POLK moved to reduce the appropriation for the coast survey from \$250,000 to \$159,000.

Mesers, FESSENDEN, HUNTER, PEARCE, SEWARD, HAYNE and MALLOMY earnestly defended the recessity of the coast survey, and the able manner in which it has been accomplished, while Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it with all his might, but vainly, for tre amendment was lost by 26 against 11.

Mr. WILSON moved to suppress disbursing agents and transfer their duties to collectors, which was agreed to, the collectors to be allowed 4 per cent commission.

mr. JOHNSON (Tenn.) moved to strike out the

million appropriation for the Washington Aqueduct, and Mr. PUSH (Ohio) to reduce the appropriation to \$400,000. Both proposals were lost, and the Senate adjourned.
Persistent efforts are being made with the double

antent of either defeating the bill or prolonging the sension, or both. Other amendments, it is understood, will be effored to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker sone user d as the Special Committee on the memorial of American artists, Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, Mr. Faylor of New York, Mr. Morris of Ponnsylvania, and Mr. Pen-

New York, Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pen-dleton of Ohio.

The House then passed the Indian Deficiency bill and the Three Regiments Volunteer Appropriation bill, the latter by 101 against 66.

The House concurred in the report of the Confer-erce Committee on the disagreement of both Houses to the amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative bill.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES (Penn.) asked leave to

introduce a joint resolution, providing that the next ression of Congress commence on the second Monday of November, but objections were made.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Fort Stelling report.

Mr. MORKILL (Vt.) spoke of the great wrong done an the sale of the reservation. A frank and honorable man placed in the position of the Secretary of War when he found that he made a blunder and a mistak

an the site of the reservation. A frank and honorable man placed in the position of the Secretary of War, when he found that he made a blunder and a mistake in the appointment of agents or superintendents, would frankly nave admitted the fact and corrected it, but instead of that there was not only a remarkable persistent and studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to persiste the studied effort to justify, but an attempt to the desired and virginis combination. No one could worm out of the Secretary what was going on. He (Morrill) reviewed the testimony, condemning the New-York and Virginis combination, arguing that the property was gold for less than its value, and insiding that the House should place its seal of disapprobation on the whole mangerity of the Committee, the ability of which was displayed in presenting thus transaction to the country in a light wholly different from what the testimony warranted. As a report, he had no hesitation in saying it was more characterized by partisan feelings than any document heretofore made to Congress. The speech of the gentleman from Vermont (Morrill) was marked by the same partisan spirit. The document was loose and inaccurate in its statements and evidence. The Committee omitted to do justice to the Secretary of War in the only virtual and material point. They were required to ascertain whether the lower was any corruption in the high places of the Government. There was not a word or a syllable in the testimony injuriously affecting the official char

Mr. MORRIS replied he was so informed by the

Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.), having read the reports and Mr. DAWES (Mass.), having read the reports and evidence, had come to the conclusion to support the condensatory resolutions of the majority of the Committee. The sale of Fort Snelling for the price, to certain persons and at the time, was the consummation of a scheme laid in the past Administration and carried out in the present, under the eyes of the Secretary of War, in such a manner that blindness to it was a grievous official fraud. He did not care what the property brought. The House had to do with the secret sale, and with the special favorites who take rich slices of the public domain, to their hearts' contest, at any price.

Mr. BISHOP (Coun) said the movement was set on foot for the purpose of gratifying the spirit of political

Mr. BISHOP (Conn.) asid the movement was set on foot for the purpose of gratifying the spirit of political dishonesty, which seeks to establish its own purity and perfection by heaping disgrace on those entitled to confidence and respect. The whole report of the Committee, from the beginning to the end, in its statements, arguments, assumptions, and conclusions, bears unmistakable evidence of a deep-laid party scheme against one of the chief officers of the Government, whom he believed as honest a man as was ever honored with the position of Secretary of War. He contended that Secretary Floyd's course was in accordand with the law, and therefore not void as the Committee assert. The Secretary was bound to dispose of mittee assert. The Secretary was bound to dispose of Fort Snelling, it being no longer necessary for military

purposes.
Mr. GROW (Penn.) said the Secretary had no authority to sell any military reservatior, unless he had properly ascertained it to be useless for defensive purposes, otherwise he was subject to impeachment. He had violated the law of Congress and trampled down the rights of citizens under the sanction of the

President.

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.) replied, saying the law gives military Mr. PHELPS (Mo.) replied, saying the law gives the Secretary the authority to dispose of military reservations by private or public sale, for it sometimes occurs that better prices can be obtained by the former than the latter mode, as the case in point showed. A portion of the Fort Spelling property previously seld at public sale for \$1.25 au acre. With this example it was wise policy in the Secretary to pursue the course for which he is now arraigned.

Mr. CAVANAUGH (Minn.) defended the sale of Fort Spelling, which the Republicans made use of as a catepaw to pluck their political chestnuts out of the ashes.

Mr. STANTON (Ohio) would not say the Secretary Mr. STANTON (Ohio) would not say the Secretary was guilty of an overt set, but that he was surrounded by such associations as throw suspicion over the transaction, and make it look as if there was a fraudulent combination between the agent of the Government and the purchasers of the reservation.

Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) 'said when the Republicans charged fraud they ought to remember that history shows that all the fraud and corruption of public men was formed on that side. He then defended the Secretary.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohle) said there were no charac-

and and steeling.
Mr. LETCHER (Va.) defended Dr. Graham, one of

his constituents, from gross imputations on his honesty and integrity. In his testimony he said there was not a particle of evidence to show collusion between him and the Secretary.

Mr. MARSHALL (Ky.) regarded it as unfortunate that where so much was at stake there should have been exhibited anything like party feeling. Belonging

to neither the Democratic or Republican party, be could not be accused of partisan bias. He then de could not be accused of partisan bias. He then de-fended the Secretary, saying neacted honestly, though improvidentially. He (Marshall) however, saw nothing in this to justify him in impeaching the integrity of the Secretary.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) took the ground that the

charge originated with the Republicans for political

The debate was further continued, when the House

During the day Mr. HARRIS (III.), from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of declaring the seat of Mr. Harris of Maryland vacant, on the ground

Preparations for a Border War.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 31, 1858. Thirty boxes of muckets have been shipped from Jefferson City to the border counties, in charge of Quartermaster-General Hackney and Inspector-General Blakey, with the inferred design of repelling the invasion of Mizeouri by maranding bands from Kansaa. It is probable that the militia in some of the weetern counties may be called out.

> Terrible Tornade in Illinois MONMOUTH, Ill., Monday, May 31, 1858.

A terrible ternado passed over the village of Ellison, twelve miles south of here, last night. Every house in the place was blown down, and fifteen persons were killed and several fatally injured. The village contains 500 inhabitants, and report cays that none of them escaped injury. It is impossible to procure the particulars to-night. The excitement in the vicinity

Nomination for Congress.

St. Louis, Monday, May 31, 1858. The American Convention has nominated Judge H. R. Gamble to represent the St. Louis District in Congress. The nominee has not eignified his acceptance.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAR, Tuesday, June 1-9 p. m. The Cunard steamship America, Capt. Moodie, from Liverpool on Saturday the 22d ult., is about due at this port, but has no: yet made her appearance.

The Sailing of the Niagara.

Boston, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

The foreign mails close at the Post-Office at 9 a. m to-morrow, and the Niagara leaves for Liverpool at about noon. Dispatches to go out in her will be forwarded if handed in at No. 2 Wall street, New-York by 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Our State Legislature meets to morrow. At a cau
cus this evening the Republicans nominated N. B
Bryant of Concord for Speaker. The Democrats in
caucus nominated Walter Harriman of Warren for the

same position.

At the annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Medical Society to by, Ex-Gov. Nartin was chosen

Arrest of New-York Thieves.

Boston, Tuesday, June 1, 1858. Jacob Schaupper, Adolphe Walfe, Sophia Winfen-cy and Enzabeth Sacaitt, New-York thieves, arrived bey and Elizabeth Sacait, New-107k thieves, arrived in this city this morning, and, while making purchase this afternoor, stole over \$500 worth of dry goods. They were all arrested by Boston detectives, and committed too early this morning for their intended return to New-York.

The Ship Grand Duchess.

The ship Grand Duchess, reported lost in the news per Hammonia, was owned by William Ropes and in-sured in this city for \$50,000 on the vessel.

Fight Between Indians. CHICAGO, Tuesday, June I, 1858. St. Paul papers of Saturday contain an account of

fight between a band of fifty Sicux, encamped near Shekopee, and two hurdred Chippewas. The battle resulted in favor of the Sicux. Four of the Ctippewas were killed and six dengerously wounded, while two of the Sicux were killed and twelve wounded. Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 1, 1858. Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 891; Reading Railroad, 202; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 114; Penna. Railroad, 414.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. BOSTON, Tuesday, June 1, 1858. The following are the footings of our Bank State

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The Board went on their first Summer visit to Black well's Island yesterday afternoon. A visit was paid to the ground on which the new Island Hospital is now to the ground on which the new Island Hospital is now being erected. There are now 51 stone-misons at work on the building; 125 prisoners are engaged in the laboring work. The building is now built up about four feet above the superstructure, but great inconvenience is experienced in not getting stone out of the quarry in sufficient quantity to warrant the supposition that the building will be speedily erected. It is expected that two years will elapse before the building will be completed.

The Board held their weekly meeting in the Peni-tentiary building, Washington Shith in the chair, Communications—From the Warden of the Penitentiary, informing the Board that he had appointed Nicholas Maher a keeper, vice George W. McGoff, resigned; ordered on file. From Mrs. M. A. Dubois, and the Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, asking the cooperation of the Board to aid them in the support of certain children; referred to the Committee on Out-door Poor, to report. From James Davis, one of the Trustees of the Twetth Ward Schools, asking for temporary Accommodations for Davis, one of the Trustees of the Twefth Ward Schools, asking for temporary accommodations for school purposes, during the alteration of the school-house, on Rardall's leland; referred to the Committee on Rardall's Island, provided no expense is incurred. From the same asking the Board to allow the children attached to the Harlem Methodist Sabbath-Schools to hold their annual pic-nic in the grove on Randall's Island; referred to the Randall's Island Committee.

Committee.

A resolution was offered by Gov. Molosky to in A resolution was onered by Gov. Molloker to increase the salary of Stephen A. Drew, the clerk to the Store-Keeper of Randail's Island, from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Its introduction gave rise to innumerable amendments to increase the salaries of other officers in the various institution.

amendments to increase the salaries of other officers in the various institutions. After a stormy discussion the matter was referred to a Special Committee of four members to ascertain the propriety of the measure, to report at a future meeting.

The Committee on Penitentiary were instructed to purchase carpets and cil-cloth for the Warden's new residence, in order to hold the ceremonies there of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Island Hospital, which will take in about three weeks.

It was agreed that during the Summer the alternate meetings of the Board should be held at the various institutions.

institutions.

The following is the weekly statement:

Increase upon last year.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUN.—The following ladies were selected Officers and Namagers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at the yearly meeting on Monday night: Mrs. P. Butler, Flist Directress, Mrs. B. C. Cnuter, Second do ; Mrs. B. F. Delamater, Treasurer; Mrs. B. R. Delamater, Recording Secretary; Mrs. G. H. Tracy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. G. H. Tracy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. G. H. Tracy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. G. Bayer, Mrs. G. B. Colton, Asa Corning, A. H. Dans, — Dorrance, Mrs. Denning, Mrs. J. Donghiy, Mrs. Friehand, Mrs. Gaccoirie, Mrs. G. Hills, Mrs. F. Howe, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, Mrs. Jerome, Mrs. C. S. Knight, Mrs. N. Knight, Mrs. S. Lewis, Mrs. J. O. Low, Mrs. W. E. Mostris, Mrs. J. Peck, Miss R. Pect, Mrs. A. Raymond, Mrs. J. earlend, Mrs. W. Sanda, Mrs. Shapter, Miss E. Tavlor, Mrs. F. C. Tucker, Mrs. F. Tocker, Mrs. Van Antwerp, Miss Van Linderte, Mrs. A. Verson, Mrs. J. Wood, Mrs. H. Worthington, Mrs. E. R. Yale.

Caving is along the Mississispel.—A letter from

CAVING IS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from Grand Gulf, Mississippi, dated May 14, says: Our town is fast caving is. A large slice, taking a house belonging to John Buckingham & Co., near the old McBryde tavern, is gone to day. As it is only a few yards off we are beginning to feel nervous.

yards off we are beginning to feel nervous.

—Mr. Richard Yeadon, the "laudator" of Mr. Everett, has petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to give a vessel to the Charleston Port Society, to be erected into a school-suip for the purpose of promoting the Gospel among seamen in the pert of Charleston

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE TRUTH ON THE FORT SCOTT PROUBLES

The Late Raid of tapt. Hamilton.

ELEVEN MEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

THE LATE MURDERS BY HAMILTON

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. IN THE CAMP AT SUGAR MOUND,) May 21, 1858. \$

I hasten to communicate to the readers of THI TRIBUNE some of the particulars of the recent horrible massacre at the Trading Post, Linn County which in extent and fiendish atrocity surpasses anything previously enacted in the whole "Kansas drama," and which has once more relit the torch

of civil war in all Southern Kansas. About 1 o'clock p. m. on the 19th inst., a band of Missourians, some thirty in number, commanded by the actorious Capt. Hamilton, and the equally villainous "Brocket," made an unperceived descent upon the Trading Post, a flourishing village some ten or eleven miles from the border, and completely sacked the town, taking over a dozen prisoners. As the surrounding country was perfectly quiet, and the villagers, unsuspecting an attack, were all employed at their various avocations, no defense could be offered, and none was attempted. After laying their ruffian hands upon whatever pleased their fancy, in and around the town, they began their retreat to the border, carrying their prisoners along with them. Some distance from the town they passed a blacksmith-shop, in which the owner and a boy (their names I have forgotten) were at work. They called upon him to surrender, but the noble hero snatched up a gun (double barreled) and fired at Brocket, slightly wounding him, and killing his horse under him Then, aiming the other barrel at the cowards gang, he commenced his retreat, and, strange t say, both he and the boy effected their es-cape. Still more exasperated by this mancape. Still more exasperated by this man-itestation of Free-State courage, the ruf-fians now resolved to wreak their vengeance on the unarmed, inoffensive prisoners. So, stopping a ravine near "Fort Hamilton," they ordered the to step off ten paces and form in a line. They did so, and the demoniacal order to "Take aim! make ready!" according to an escaped prisoner, was the first intimation of the horrible fate that awaited them. How solemnly awful must have been their feelings to know that the next instant they must meet their Maker, without even time to breathe a prayer for their souls' salvation, I will leave the reader to judge. "Fire:" was the next command reader to judge. "Fire!" was the next command of the demon Hamilton, and a score of guns (he himself first setting the example) dislodged their contents of buck-shot and ball in that doomed line of men. Every one dropped to the earth, five of them dead, and five more seriously wounded.

The band then proceeded to plunder their pockets, and in so doing discovered that one still breathed reader to judge.

and was unburt. The captain placed his revolver to his ear and put a ball through his head. The other uninjured man escaped observation, and afte the murderers left the scene of slaughter ran back to the Post and communicated the terrible tidings to the village. Runners were instantly dispatched in all directions to alarm the settlers, and before sun set over 200 men had collected in the little village of the Post, while from every part of the Territory armed men were coming in, on horseback and on foot, eager to avenge the terrible wrong just communicated to them. A large number of horse instantly set out under the command of some of the leading military officers to overtake, if some of the leading miniary officers to overtake, it possible, the murderers. Conspicuous among the chiefs was the noted Capt. Montgomery, whose name is as much a household word in Southern Kansas as was ever "Mad Anthony's" or "Marion's" in the days of "77. Not the rough freebooter is he that he has been represented, but a bold, determined wan, acting upon certain principles of termined man, acting upon certain principles of warfare, and molesting none but those who are or have been the aggressors. Armed to the teeth, as he and his troop ever are, they are at once the cham pions of "Kansas" and the terror of her enemies. I say this much in behalf of one who is misunder-

od, and whose whole course has been belied. When the impartial historian writes the histor of Capt. Montgomery, it will be very different from that of the lawless freebooter he is commonly represented. The troops returned to the Post late in th day, bringing the intelligence that they had tracked band west, east, south and north, and in all directions, and finally left the trail when it bore suspiciously nearly to West Point, a noted rendezvous on the Missouri border. In the interim the dead and wounded were brought in to the Post, and a strict watch kept of the town all throughout the night. Some of the the night. Some of the wounded, it is thought, will recover, but two of the five are given up as hopeless, and all are shockingly mangled. As my place of duty was in Paris at the time, I did not icarn all the names of the prisoners. In fact, some of the number were strangers staying in the Post at the time, and whose names were only guessed at. One was Stillwell, from Sugar Mound; he was going in a wagen to Kansas City for some goods, and had stopped to water his horses at the Post. He leaves a wife, to whom he had been married but a few years, and two children to mourn his loss. He was a brave fellow, and when he found they were going to shoot them, his only remark was, 'If you are going to murder us, for God's sak ake good aim." He is to be buried to-day. An take good aim." He is to be buried to-day. A other of the killed was a preacher by the name Reed, a man whom everybedy in the Territory re-spected. A third was a young man of the name of Campbell, a clerk in the store at the Post, originally from Osawatamie. It is impossible to describe the excitement which this wholesale slaughter of ome of the best and most respected citizens of the

regreter the work and most respected citizens of the Territory has created in Southern Kansas.

The whole community is in arms. Everything but active preparation for immediate warfare is neglected. Forts are established at every suitable locality, expresses ride regularly from place to place, and runners were started to "Jim Lane" immediately after the slaughter, and he is momentarily expected with a strong force of northern Kar sas and Lawrence boys. The plan of action i already decided, and partly acted upon. The horse marched last right to West Point to demand the priseners, and if the proper authorities fail to give them up, or refuse to have a search, as it is known two of the principal leaders reside there, consequences the most terrible may be expected. In my opinion, both West Point and Fort Scott are doomed. They have been so long the harbor of cut-throats and villains, that nothing short of the unconditional surrender of the Trading Post murderers will prevent these places from being blotte-out of existence. Even now, it is with great diffi culty the leaders can restrain the infuriated peopl from marching immediately on West Point, and burning it to the ground. What will be the result of this crowning outrage upon long-wrotged Kan-as, I will not pretend to say; but, although I came peaceful traveler to the Territory, I am resolved to carry the Sharp rifle, and march in the ranks

the citizen soldiery until her last great wrong is avenged. We have just received orders to march to the Post, and await further orders, and I must drop my pen for the present. WM. P. TOMLINSON.

> From The Lawrence Republican Extra. HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

MORE PRO-SLAVERY MURDERS!-FIVE PREE STATE MEN KILLED IN COLD BLOOD, AND FIVE

OTHERS WOUNDED.

LAWRENCE, Sunday morning, May 23—19 a. m.
We hasten to lay before our readers the following minunication, just received from a gentleman whose haracter for veracity is unimpeschabas:

MONEYA, Linn Co., K. T., May 29, 1838.

Yesterday, a party of Pro-Slavery men from Mis-curi came into the "Trading Post," situated on the military road leading from Fort Scott to Fort Leaven military road leading from Fort Scott to Fort Leaven worth where it crosses the Osage River, about three miles from the State line. They were not reen it they emerged from the timber and rode up to the store. Here they took Mr. G. W. Andrews and John F. Campball view of the store acception to the F. Cambbell prisoners. They then started on the road toward Kansas City. They overtook here & Mr. Stillwell, from Sugar Mound, who was going up to the river for a lo-d of provisions. They took him prisoner, and ordered the others to get into his wagon and ride. In a half mile further they came to a missionary by the name of the Rev. Charles Read. They ordered him into the wagen, and dismissed Andrews. They con-tinued on for two miles and a half, when they had

These aren had been taken when at their work, without resistance, and unarmed, and had never been implicated in the troubles in Kansas. They were concervative men.

On aniving at a deep ravine, in a skirt of timber, the commander called a halt. The prisoners were formed into line, about five yards in advance of the

The command was given to "Present arms! Fire"
Every man dropped. Four were killed dead! All
but one of the others were badly wounded. The Ruffirms then wheeled their horses and galloped off. In a
few minutes three of them returned and searched
their victims for money. They kicked the men and
rolled them ever very roughly to see if they were
dead. Finding one only slightly wounded, a Ruffian
put a revolver to his ear and fired, remarking that he
had always found that the most certain shot he could
make. He took the key of the safe out of Campbell's
pocket, saying "there was money in that safe, and pocket, saying "there was money in that safe, and "he would come back some night and get it."

The names of the killed are:
Wm. Stillwell of Sugar Meund, recently from Io *a.

Wm. Stillwell of Sigar Meand, recently from 10 sa.

He is a young man, with a young and beautiful wife,
and two young children. He felt perfectly safe, remarking to a companion that "he was a FreeMason." and it is said that a Free-Mason, Dr.
Hamilton of Fort Scott, shot bim. He was killed with
a double berried shot gun, loaded with pistol-balls,
the charge entering his left breast. He was highly
esteemed in this neighborhood, and his death will be

avenged.
Patrick Ross was an Irishman, and had been drived Patrick Ross was as Irishman, and had been driven from his claim on the Little Osage, by the same gang. Mr. Colpetzer was a farmer from Pennsylvania. Michael Robinson, the same, from Iowa. John F. Campbell, a storkeeper, from Pennsylvania. He was a young man, highly esteemed, and

and no family.

The wounded are William Hairgrove and his brother The wounded are William Hairgrove and his brother, Asa Hargrove, formerly of Georgia, who came hereto live in a Free State. This is the head and front of their offending. Also the Rev. Charles Read, a Baptist preacher from Wisconsin, who moved into that place a week ago. He was badly wounded and crept into the woods and was not found till imering. Amos Hall and his brother, Austin Hall, who was not hurt, but fell from prudential reasons. Charles Snyder was slightly hurt in the leg and back.

The ruffian band was led by Brockett, of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Dr. Hamilton and others of that place, who have made themselves notorious for two years past. There were twenty-five in all, and they were well acquainted with the men whom they killed,

years past. There were twenty-nve in an, and they were well acquainted with the men whom they killed, excepting Stillwell. Eight of them lived in Kansas, and seventeen in Missouri. Most of these seventeen lived in and around West Point. This piace was the Border Living and Conference of the Professional Conference of the Conference of der Kuffian headquarters in '56, having a blue lodge and being the rendezvous of the Southern army o

der-Kuthan headquarters in '56, having a blue lodge, and being the rendezvous of the Southern army of invasion under Gen. Clark, and the secret chamber of the "Council of Ten," who decided the fate of prischers and of settlers during that gloomy year.

The murders were committed yesterday at lo'clock. The news spread like wildfire over the country, and before midnight 300 armed men had assembled at the Trading Post. Scouts were sent into Missouri, but no clue could be found to their retreat. Most of the people in the State condemned the act, and were willing we should take them if we could. It is supposed the rufficars are at West Point, and our men are now marching on that place, with the intention of taking them—peaceably if we can, and forcibly if we must. Capt. Montgomery and his men are here. The other citizens generally are not organized. There are no arms in the country excepting sporting gues, and not half of the men have those. Brigadier-General Me-Daniel is with the company, but having no military knowledge, he does not attempt any organization or discipline. The men, however, being determined to fight, will go on whether they have officers or not.

R. B. Mitchel is taking an honorable part, and is aiding Gen. McPaniel.

Dr., Danford and Weaver attended the wounded

aiding Gen. McDaniel.

Dr. Danford and Weaver attended the wounded

Drs. Danford and Weaver attended the wounded n.en.

The ruffians swear there shall be no crops raised in Linn County this year, so you will see the necessary of sending us some arms. Crowds of men assembled who could not go for want of them. The old men were on band to steady the boys, for it has come to this, that every man must fight or run. I noticed Mr. Wattles, the Rev. Mr. Addis, Mr. Arthur, and several others of the old citizens and old men. A few of the timid may leave, but the general feeling is, life or death in Kansas.

Four o'clock p. m.—This letter is corroberated by several messages from that vicinity. Capt. Montgomery, with about 160 men, was occupying West Point, Missouri, at last advices.

[En. Law. Rep.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

Leaveswoth City, May 24, 1858,
Nontgomery's mounted corps at Sigar Creek are
undenbedly a small band of highwaymen—and we
hope that no respectable New-York or St. Louis journel will undertake to apologize for their petty rascalities; but the attempt to fasten their acts upon the
Free-State men of the Territory, is absurd. Let me
mention one or two of their late exploits: A Kentuckian of the name of Quidnuck, a stranger in the
Territory, was traveling in the neighborhood of
Sugar Creek, when he was set upon by a band of
these manuders. He was in search of a claim to
settle upon with his family, having previously sold
his property in Kentucky. With one pistol to his
breast and one to his side, they interrogated him as to
his business.

Pretending to be dissatisfied with his answers, the ordered him to open a small value when he carried in his hand. He was not sufficiently prompt it seems, so they snatched it from him and opened it themselves. It contained his clothing and \$305 in gold coin, it e latter in a pocket-book. They took both his money and his clothes, and as they rode off told him to leave the Territory. In the act of dismounting one of them had insadvertently dropped two newspapers—they had fellen out of his pocket—which Quidnuck picked up when they had gore away.

The name Dyer—a name conspicuous in Montgomery's band—was written on both papers. This is the substance of a statement in detail made under oath by Quidnuck before the Grand Jury recently convened at Fert Scott, and upon which an indictment for robbery against Dyer was found immediately.

While plundering the house of a Free-State man, they encountered some slight resistance from his wife—slight, indeed, it must have been—who, it seem, is a woman of spirit. The brutal set revenged themselves, by compelling her, under pain of instant deate, to strip naked and pace up and down for a stated time between their ranks.

Did woman were endure such degradation in a

time between their ranks.

Did woman ever endure such degradation
Christian land? The most lustful tribe of Ind Christian land! The most lustful tribe of Indiaus, whose prisoners run the gauntlet of the double file, would scorn such hideous and unmanly cruelty toward

The Leavenworth Times, in republishing the above

The details, as published, were furnished by Augu The details, as published, were infraished of Augustus Wattles to The Lawrence Republican. A. D. Richardson, of The Boston Journal, brought the extra over, and informs us that the facts, as given, were confirmed from three distinct and respectable sources. He is a cool and sagacious observer, and though disposed at first to regard the story as very much colored, came to the conclusion, after a careful examination, that it was true.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Sc ciety was held last evening at the Hall of the Society on the Second avenue, the President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, in the Chair. One of the largest audience ever assembled in the place was present. Among the donations was a marble bust of John Quircy Adams which was presented to the Society by Augustus M Ward, Esq. James Lennox, Esq., presented a copy of the third folio of Shakespeare, date 1664. A portrai of Elkanah Watson, printed by Copley in 1782, was exhibited, and is to be left on deposit for a time with the Society.

The paper of the evening was an interesting docu-

The paper of the evening was an interesting docu-ment in the form of a letter written by Col. Peter Force of Washington, to Col. Abert of the Topo-graphical Engineers U. S. A., on "The Suggested "Discovery of a North-West Passage by Sir John "Franklin." The paper was read by Mr. Moore, the Librarian of the Society, and the statements in it were illustrated by a large map, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Schrocter, who designated the different points as they occurred in the reading. Col. Force argues as they occurred in the reading. Col. Force argue from the various data, that Sir John Frankin did no from the various data, that Sir John Franklin did not pass through Barrow's Strait to Victoria Land, through Peel's Sound, but that he may have made the passage by way of Prince Regent's Inlet. The reading was instead to with profound attention, and elicited loud applause.

On motion, a committee of five, of which Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck is Chairman, was appointed to visit Washington Irving, and request of him, in behalf of the Society, the privilege of serding apartist to secure his portraif for their hall.

At the next meeting Mr. Moore, the Librarian, is to read a paper on the character of Gen. Lee, hased upon documents which have lately come into possessing of the Society.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF SEA MEN'S CHILDREN.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen was celebrated yesterday, at the Refuge, near Sallor's Soug Harbor, Staten Island. A goodly number of the friends and patrons of the charity were present. The anniversary was held in the school-room of the Institution, the children being seated on a platform at the upper end of the room.

Mr. W. M. G. Bull, a member of the Advisory Board, presided. The Rev. Mr. Warran opened the meeting with prayer, after which the children sang a hymn. The presiding officer then read the reports. The Board of Managers report that the countercial depression of the past year caused a considerable decrease in their receipts; so great, in fact, that for some time they were largely in debt. A few active friends, however, by strenuous exertions, succeeded in obtaining a considerable sum, which, added to a liberal and timely donation from W. H. Aspinwall, esq., enabled them to close the year with a balance in the treasury. The Society is, however, largely in debt for interest on the mortgage en their building, and for ground rest. The managers bear cheerful testimosy to the economy, good management and idelity of Mr. and Mrs. Axtell, the worthy Superintendent and Matron, and their excellent daugnter, the principal teacher. The report also gives some interesting incidents in the subsequent history of graduates of the institution. A letter from one of them, now a lad of 17 on a farm in Connecticut, to bis good friend Mrs. Le Roy, was singularly felicitous in its sentiments and composition. There are at present 90 children in the Institution, which is a insainly owing to the diminished income of the bustitution, which compelled the managers to reject many applications, not having means to provide for them. Some ten or twelve children were removed by their parents or others during the year, two have been placed in the Leake and Watto Orphan Asylum, one, in the Juvenile Asylum, who had become a confirmed invalid, in the Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and one has been sent West by the Children's Aid Society. There have been three deaths, one of them from drowning. Between 40 and 50 of the children had the meales during the Winter, but all of them recovered. In closing, the managers call attention to the fact that their building is sadly in need of repairs, and they express the hope that is making future donations the patro Board, presided. The Rev. Mr. WARREN opened the

4,506 7: 1,018 8: 1,117 5:

Interest 12 months on \$5,000 Bonds Hudson River

Railroad...
Interest 12 months on \$2,000 "Fessel" Fund...
Proportion of Orphan's Fund from State Controller... Total. #6,633 1
Balance, May 1, 1858. \$1,117 5 The children sang again, and were examined as t their proficiency in their studies, and acquitted themselves with credit. Addresses were then made by the Rev. Dr. Berll, Mr. Welch of Girard College, Philacelphia, and a sailor named Berss. The Rev. Mr. Ecclestos closed with a benediction. At the subsequent business-meeting, the efficers were reelected.

3.511 5

THE BOARDING OF THE SHIP CLAR-

Capt. Bartlett of the ship Clarendon, lost on Key West, has furnished The Charleston Courier with the following account of the boarding of his ship at Sagus la Grand, by the officers of the British steamer Buz zard. Here is Capt. Bartlett's account:

My vessel was at anchor three miles from the port of Sagua, in the outer harbor, receiving cargo for New-York. At about 10 o clock in the morning of the 2d of May, the steamer Buzzard hove in sight seaward, and rapidly approached the harbor, and cast archer half a cable's length from my ship. Very soon after, a boat, in charge of a midshipman, came alongside. Mounting the side, and approaching the Captain on the quarter-deck, the officer asked. Are you the captain? Receiving an affirmative answer ne says: "I was sent on board by the commander of Her Britannic Msjesty's steamship Buzzard to examine the papers of your ship." He was answered: I do not recognize your commander's authority to the service by the service of the same of the same

make any such request."

Midshipmar—Don't you know that we have a passifiem your Government to examine your ressel!

Capt. B.—I was not aware of any such authority baving been given your Government; but show the pass and I will show my papers, not before. Midshipman—You will be made to show them. Capt. B.—Not while I have charge of the ship.

The Micshipman now returned to the Buzzai The Micshipman now returned to the Buzzard. Soon after the Spanish national flag was hoisted os board the steamer. Fifteen minutes elapsed, when a gun was fired, and another beat left her side and needed for the ship. The officer in command jumped on deck, and approached Capt. Bartlett, who had in the interval of the visits got out his armament—six dilapidated muskets and an unloaded Colt's revolver—

roughly, "I want to see your papers?"
Captain B. replied: I do not recognise your right to
make any such demand. I do not know whether you
are an English or a Spanish man-of-war. You show

are an English or a Spanish man-of-war. You show the colors of both nations. Cummander—I can set any colors I choose—English, Spanish or American. Why didn't you set your colors when you saw a man-of-war approaching? (aptain B.—I did not know whether you was a man-of-war or not. I should judge you to be a pirate from your actions. Commander (pointing to the gold band on his sleeve)

Don't you see this insignia of my office?

Captain B.—I have plenty of such stuff in my cabin;

that don't signify much.

Commander (in an imperious, haughty tone)—If you do not show your papers instanter, I'll put you in moss, take your vessel a prize, and carry her to New-York. Captain Bartlett-That would suit me exactly;

York.

Captain Bartlett—That would suit me exactly; I have been in Cuba four months, looking for freight, and have "taken up" at a low figure. A voyage to New-York, under such circumstances, would put money in my pocket and that of my owners.

The Commander then left in high dudgeon, and went back to the Buzzard. Great confusion seemed to prevail on board; the drums were beat calling the men to quarters. Bulwarks were removed—guas brought to bear upon the ship—the great launches caired upon the wheel-house lowered into the water, and the cutters brought to the gangways.

Into them poured a stream of heutenants, midshipmen, marines and sailors—every man armed with a murket, a cutlass and abrace of pistols. This formidable flotilla—four boats, as many officers, and 100 men in battle array—approached the Clarendon, and, as they came up, the marines were ordered to load.

Capt. Bartiett now concluded to snow his colors. His armament had been got in readiness, and up went the stars and stripes. (The flag had been lying upon the deck during the former visit.) An officer from each boat then came on board. The captain was asked if he was reacy to show his papers. "There the deck during the lomer value. The captain was saked if he was reacy to show his papers. "There is my flag," said Captain B. "I refuse to show my papers under any consideration whatever." "Your flag," they said. "has been hoisted too late. We have orders from our commander to take charge of this ship, and we shall proceed to execute the order." The commander himself now came off in another boat, the crew of which were armed like the rest. He made the same demand, and received the same reply. Capt. Bartlett furthermore said: "I am in a Spanish port, under Spanish protection, and have a Spanish Custom-House officer at this moment on board my ship." "This will awail you nothing," says the British captain; "I shall now take the ship. "He then directed anofficer to order the guard on board. As their heads appeared above the rail, Capt. Bartlett As their heads appeared above the rail, Capt. Bartlett crew his unloaded Colt, and declared he would blow the brains out of the first man who came on deck.

the brains out of the first man who came on deck. Things now looked beligerent; the lion-hearted commander countermanded his order, and said "lwill haul the steamer alongside." Capt. Bardett said, "If you come alongside, I shall give up my ship with the greatest pleasure." The commander, now at a loss what to do, held a consultation with the first counterpart of the counterpart of the steamer of the counterpart of the counterpart of the steamer of the counterpart of the steamer of the counterpart of th now at a loss what to do, held a consumation his officers, one of whom remarked that he thought there was force enough already to take the ship without the steamer's assistance. The commander asked Capt. B. if he had any objections to giving his name. "Yes. I have great objections." "Who are name. "Yee, I have great objections." "Who are your owners!" "That question I shall not answer." "Who are your consignees!" "That is none of your business." Similar questions were asked Capt. Bartlett, who refused to give any estisfaction, when, think

lett, who refused to give any satisfaction, when, thinking that has farce was about played out, he approached the commander and blundly told him that he did not know his duy. "I don't hey?" "No, you don't, or you would never have come on board as American vessel at anchor, receiving cargo in a foreign port, and demand to see her papers."

He then remarked, "Is there an American Consul sehere?" at the same time asking the Custom-House efficer the name of the port. Capt. B. answered, "There is not." "Is there a Commercial Agent?" "There is a person who acts in that capacity, but I have never seen his commission. "Has he your papers?" "That is none of your business." "Well, says one of the officers, "that is the rumment existomer we have ever failen in with." The commander of the Buzzard says to the first mate of the ship, "Lower down your steps, se that the officers can get into the boate." Capt. B. reminded him that he was master of the ship, and says, "Do you order me to lower the ladder or do you ask me!" He replied in a humiliating tone, "Wull you lower it, if you please, Sir?" "Yee, with the greatest pleasure." Then the commander of the Buzzard and his officers went down the ladder and into their boats, and returned somewhat crest-fallen to their ship. to their ship.

As Asomair.—Dr. Porter of Keyport, N. J., held a post-mortem examination at Miedletown Point, N. J., last week, on an aged lady who had died of scirrhus of the liver, stomach and bowels. The examination revealed a large stone in the sec attached to the lower margin of the liver, consisting of phosphate of lime with a portion of animal matter, measuring 11 inches in length, 1 and 1-16 inch in diameter, and weighing 202 grains. The stone is of an irregular shape, and has the appearance of a pebble commonly found along the seashore.

Custom-Harst at Our assumed—The building of

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT OGDENSBURG.—The building of the proposed Custom-House at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., will shortly be commenced. The Department have determined to construct it of the biuff-colored "Al beit" freestone.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AND HAMMONIA

Further British Triumphs.

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

DEFEAT of the TUBES by the MONTENEGRINS

THE DERBY MINISTRY STILL IN OFFICE.

Consols, 97 3-8097 1-2.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 1, 1858. The screw-steamship Indian, from Liverpoot 19th inst., arrived at this port at about noon to-day.

The boatmen at River du Loup failed to obtain the news. The unusually lengthy passage of the ladian is explained by the following: On Thursday, when it was found that the Indian could not enter the Straits of Beile Isle, by reason of the ice, she was turned for Cape

Race. Her voyage was thus lengthened very materially. On Friday, at 10:45 p. m., the report for the New York Associated Press, usually cont ashore at River du Loup, was cent to Cape Race by a fishing best. The kindness was well meant, though it unfortunately failed to accomplish its object, inasmuch so neither the

boat nor report has as yet turned up.

The Indian brings 111 cabin and 190 steerage pe sergers. She also brirgs one day later news than the Hammonia, but the intelligence contains little of interest. Hostilities had been suspended between Turkey and

Montenegro. The commercial portion of her intelligence is of our siderable interest.

GREAT BRITAIN. On the 18th the proceedings in the House of Lords

were unimpertant. In the Commons the debate upon the resolution proposing to censure the Government was continued with out eliciting anything of importance, being confined to

the mere asking and answering of questions. A committee was granted to inquite into the best means of manning the Newy.

The House adjourned till Thursday, Wednesday

being the Derby day.

Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield and
New York, have resumed payment in full.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,600, and exporters 1,000 bales. The fair and lower qualities had

declined ld., while middling descriptions were un-

charged, scarce and firm. MANCHESTER MARKET.—The advices from Manches ter are favorable; the market closed quiet but steady. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. - Messre ardson, Spence & Co., state that the weather had been favorable for the crops. Flour dull; Western Canal, 21/221/6; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22/221/6; Ohio, 22/6 25/; Wheat quiet but steady; Red, 6/; White, 7 | 27 |4. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; White

35/; Yellow, 34/ @34/6. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET. - Beef was dull. Pork steady. Bacon firm, but quiet. Lard quiet at 56/6 #57/6. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered;

sales at 55/9. LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET .- Rosin was dull at 4/ for common. Ashes firm at 39/@39/6 for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar was steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil 32/9 #33/. Spirits Turpentine was firm, and holders demanded 46/. Quercitron Bark was weak in price, and but little doing. Philadelphia 9/, Baltimore 7/3@7/6.

LONDON MARKETS -Breadstuffs were firm and steady. Sugar firm, with a slight improvement in the better qualities; for inferior qualities quotations were barely maintained. Coffee firm. Tea-An average business, without quotable change in rates. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow dull at 53/6. Pig Iron steady at 54/. Linseed Oil firm. Spririts of Turpentine firm at a slight advance; sales at 45/. At the Wool sales the biddings were spirited, and previous rates were fully sustained.

AMERICAN SECURITIES,-The market for American Securities was generally unchanged. The latest sales of Illinois Central shares were at 101 @11 discount. LONDON MONEY MARKET .- LONDON, Wednesda 11 s m .- Consols opened at 97 | w97 | for money, and

971 # 97 | for the account.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] LONDON, Wednesday morning. The Times (city article) reports the funds quiel throughout Tuesday, under the uncertainty in regard to the Ministry.

The Daily News reports the market less strong then on the previous day, and consols close a shade lower. Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England in considerable quantities. In the discount market choice

bills were regotiated at 21 to 21 per cent. The Bombay mail was expected to reach Loader

Meesrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co, have announced their readiness to meet every liability, whether matured or not: four-fifths of their assets were in America, where their collections have exceeded all their expectations. The Duchess of Orleans died at her residence pear

London, after a brief illness, on the 18th inst., aged 49.

The Hamburg steamship Hammonia arrived at this port on Tuesday morning, with dates from Southampton and London to the 18th May, three days later than

In the House of Lorde, on the 17th of May, nothing of importance occurred.

bill was read a third time and passed. The adjournment debate on the Governor-General of India was resume

THE LATEST.

this evening.

BY THE HAMMONIA.

previous advices. The steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool on Mon

In the House of Commers, the Consolidated Fund